again on Granby tuff. The plant is not found on the Triassic diabase talus-slopes nearby. The evidence seems to suggest that in this locality the species is restricted to the tuffaceous earth exclusively.

A specimen, checked by Prof. M. L. Fernald, has been filed in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—Albert L. Delisle, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University.

Epifagus virginiana (L.) Bart., forma **pallida**, n. f., planta omnino pallide brunnescens, nec rubro-tinctis, corollis albis supra pallidissime roseo-tinctis calicisque dentibus similiter tinctis exceptis.

Whole plant pale brownish, except for the white corollas very faintly tinged with dull pink above and the similarly tinged calyx-teeth.—Old beech and maple woods, Stratton, Vermont, *Una F. and C. A. Weatherby*, Sept. 3, 1933 (type, in Gray Herb.).

In the usual form of the species, the ground-color of stem and branches is much the same as in the form here proposed (nearly Ridgway's "tilleul buff"), but they are abundantly striate with narrow lines of brown madder.[1] The corolla is white laterally, with a broad stripe of brown madder extending its whole length above and a narrower stripe below. The calyx-teeth are also strongly tinted with the same color and the cleistogamous corollas and capsules spotted with it.

In f. *pallida* the madder pigment is wholly lacking except for a faint trace on the corolla above and on the calyx-teeth. It is quite analogous to *Corallorrhiza maculata*, f. *flavida* (Peck) Farwell, in which likewise a red pigment, normally present, is lacking and a yellow one, ordinarily masked by the red, gives the color to the plant.—C. A. Weatherby, Gray Herbarium.

An Additional Note on the Branching tendency in Polygonatum.—Since our publication of *Polygonatum pubescens* (Willd.) Pursh, forma *fultius* Fernald & Harris and discussion of similar forms of the European *P. multiflorum* (L.) All.,[2] Prof. J. A. Nieuwland has called our attention to *P. commutatum* (R. & S.) Dietr., forma *ramosum* McGivney.[3] This plant, found in the vicinity of Notre Dame, Indiana and near Lake Christiana, Michigan, is even more branching than our form of *P. pubescens*. Prof. Nieuwland writes that the

[1] I here follow the careful color nomenclature of Schuyler Mathews's Field Book of American Wild Flowers.

[2] M. L. Fernald and S. K. Harris, Rhodora, xxxv. 403–406 (1933).

[3] Sister Vincent De Paul McGivney, Am. Midland Nat. ix. 663, 664 (1925).

flowers of *P. commutatum*, forma *ramosum* are perfect and that the plants set seed every year, thus differing from the forms of *P. multiflorum* and from what appears to be the case in *P. pubescens*, forma *fultius*. No indication is given in the description of the form that it was found growing in a locality which had recently been disturbed.—M. L. FERNALD and S. K. HARRIS, Gray Herbarium.

MOSS FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA.[1] Another part (*Grimmiaceae*) of Grout's Moss Flora has appeared. The text is almost entirely the work of Mr. Jones although Dr. Grout has edited it and contributed an "Artificial Key to the Grimmiaceae." Eight genera are described: *Glyphomitrium* with 1 species, *Grimmia* with 47 species and 22 varieties and forms, *Scouleria* with 2 species, *Braunia* with 2 species, *Hedwigia* with 1 species and 5 forms, *Campylostelium* with 1 species, *Ptychomitrium* with 5 species, and *Rhacomitrium* with 9 species and 9 varieties and forms. There are 25 excellent plates figuring about 63 species and varieties. As in earlier parts most of these illustrations are reproduced from many different sources: e. g., Bryologia Europaea, The Bryologist, Sullivant, Engler and Prantl, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, Braithwaite, etc. There are 7 original illustrations by Mr. Seville Flowers and 1 by Miss E. L. Curtis. Seven species apparently have never previously been illustrated: these are, *Glyphomitrium canadense*, *Grimmia atricha*, *G. coloradensis*, *G. hamulosa*, *G. heterophylla*, *G. Moxleyi*, and *Ptychomitrium Gardneri*. About a dozen species figured in Grout's "Mosses with Hand-lens and Microscope" are not here re-illustrated. There are several new combinations and one description of a new form—*Grimmia alpicola* var. *rivularis* f. *papillosa*. A minor criticism is the lack of uniformity in the use of italics in listing "Exsiccati." Text and plates are of the same high grade as in all earlier parts. The publication is indispensable to active students of North American Grimmiaceae.—J. F. C.

[1] *Moss Flora of North America, north of Mexico. Grimmiaceae* by GEORGE NEVILLE JONES, M.Sc., edited by A. J. GROUT, Ph.D. Vol. II, pt. 1, pp. 1–65, plates I–XXV. Published by A. J. Grout, Newfane, Vt., Nov., 1933.

Volume 36, no. 421, including pages 1 to 24, 2 portraits and 3 plates, was issued 5 January, 1934.